"Where Liberty Dwells there Is my Country."-Cicero.

POETRY.

From the Olive Branch. BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

BY MRS. SOPHRONIA KNAPP. The mom was unfolding her portals of gold, When the sons of Brittannia undaunted and bold, By thousands were pressing Columbia's coast, A fearful array-and a numerous host.

Arrayed in bright scarlet, with many hued crests With fire in each eye, and with flame in each breast, Thus sternly advancing, each glit'ring with steel, A tale fraught with horror they seemed to reveal.

Did the sons of Columbia sink down in despair, When their foes thus arrayed marched triumphantly

Not not to the winds all their terrors were thrown, And the clarion of war was inspiringly blown.

They rallied and forward they marched to the fight, In defence of their country, her cause and her right; No traitor was there 'mid our true hearted clan, And the intrepid JACKSON appeared in the van.

'Mid the ranks of their foes they pour'd tempests of fire While the smoke of the battle grew broader and higher; And the booming of cannon with bellowing sound Was echoed along o'er the quivering ground.

Then the slaves of the monarch by hundreds were slain.

The dead and the dying were strew'd o'er the plain; Those heart's which beat lightly but moments before; Were destined ere noon day to vibrate no more.

Soon the conquest was o'er and the battle was done, For the victory our hero most nobly had won; Those who sought to oppress us, marched sullen away, O'er burdened with horror despair and dismay.

As long as you ocean shall roll her dark waves, As long as the dew drops shall fall on our graves, So long may our country in peace be controlled, And the star-spangled banner be proudly unrolled.

YANKEE TRICK FOR AN ENGLISH ONE.

A little before the commencement of the late war between the United States and Great Britain. two Yankees on a trading trip, crossed over to montreal and put up at a public house, where a British recruiting officer was stationed. The Yankees, for convenience in that inclement season of the year, had hoods to their top coats, resembling those worn by women on their cloaks. Shortly after their arrival the officer, who had a wishful eye on them, watched hit opportunity and dropped a guinea into the hood of one of their coats, as bounty money, and unobserved by him; but which was fortunately seen by his companion, who, without being noticed, communicated the secret to him. Presently after, the one who had the guinea, called for their bill; and on receiving it, put up his hand and deliberately took out the guinea, and with apparent surprise exclaimed. If I have been robbed; for I had two guineas in the hood of my coat when I came into the house, and now I have but one. To which his companion replied, "I saw that gentleman (pointing to the officer.) just now put his hand into the hood of your coat." Upon which he immediately challenged him for the theft, in presence of all his companions. His Britanic Majesty's officer, before. finding the situation in which he was placed having two Yankees to deal with, one to charge and the other as evidence to prove the fact, after a few flourishes, proposed a compromise, and actually paid him twenty guineas on the spot to get rid of so troublesome a bar-

SAYINGS OF A PRINTER.

The man who stops his newspaper because he is going to get married pays a poor compliment to his intended, and probably expects to have no children to learn to read.

The man who patronizes a foreign paper in preference to one of his own county, should be made to pay double for advertisements, necessary to be published in the county, and not to be allowed the privilege of inserting either obituary or marriage notices, without paying for them the same as advertisements; besides he should be excluded from all posts of trust, profit or

The man who undertakes to run for an office without taking a county paper, should be struck with stringhalt, ring bone and spavin, all at once, if there be no er way to be at him.

The man who orders a paper discontinued without eying up is an unrelieved sheak, and ought to be set at in the Laxawaxon on a pealed saw log, and ed on the Jersey side of the Delaware.

man who takes a paper and pays for in ador what is well enough within the year, is a genand a good citizen in every sense of those terms, serves well of his country.- Wayue Co. Pa.

A HORSE'S FOOT.

The foot of the horse is one of the most ingenious and unexampled species of mechanism in animal structure. The hoof contains a series of vertical and thin laminæ of horn, so numerous as to amount to about 500, and forming a complete lining to it. In this are fitted as many laminæ belonging to the coffin bone: while both sets are elastic and adherent. The edge of a quire of paper inserted leaf by leaf into another, will convey a sufficient idea of the arrangement. Thus the weight of the animal is supported by as many elastic springs as there are laminæ in all the feet amounting to about 4000; distributed in the roost secure, manner, since every spring is acted on in an oblique direction Such is the contrivance forthe safety of an animal, destined to earry greater weights than those of his own body, and to carry those also under the hazard of heavy shocks.

A St. Louis paper tells a story of a disconsolate widower, who seeing the remains of his late wife lowered into the grave exclaimed with tears in his eyes-Well, I've lost hogs and I've lost cows, but I never had anything to cut me up like this,

I O U are the vowels which create more disagree able sensations in the minds of honest men than all the rest of the alphabet put together.

Increase of Hard Money.

Every body is sensible of the increase of gold and silver coin in the United States, but it is not every one who knows, or reflects upon the cause of this increase. We will endeavor to state this cause, or, rather, these causes, as an encouragement to those who believe there is gold and silver enough in the world to enable us to dispense with the use of small notes and depreciated paper. The causes, then, are:

1. The gold bill of 1834, which corrected the erroneous standard of that coin, and restored it to circulation, and under the operation of which about forty millions of gold coin had been imported into the United

The silver bill of 1834, which repealed the act of 1819 against the circulation of all silver except Spanish milled dollars and their parts of which none had been coined since the Spanish dominion ceased in Mexico and South America. Under the operation of this act more than one hundred millions of silver have been imported into the United States.

3 The death of the Bank of the United States, which had collected and exported from the different States forty-two millions of dollars, and which spent its last moments in drawing fictious bills of exchange on Europe, to be sold in New York for specie to be shipped to Eu-

4. The rotting down of about one half the Banks in the United States, and the disappearance of their notes, the places of which was immediately filled by supplies of gold and silver.

5. The Specie Circular of 1836, which required hard money for the government lands, and which was again paid out to the people by the Treasury.

6. The Independent Treasury Act, which required hard money in all payments to and from the federal Government; and which caused gold and silver to be brought into the United States from custom house payments, and there to be circulated among the peo-

7. Branching the mint of the United States, which has caused bullion and plate to be converted into coin, and by which the coinage has been diffused through the South and West, instead of being centered at a single mint at Philadelphia, and thence exported to Eu-

8. The democratic opposition to small notes, whereby the amount of these notes in circulation has been greatly diminished, and their place filled by hard money. N. B. One half of the small notes now in circulation are computed to be counterfeit, and must eventually sink on the hands of the laboring part of the community unless they refuse to touch the trash.

9. The diminution of the quantity of gold and silver melted up for plate and jewelry, since paper money has lost credit, and gold and silver has deen demanded

10. The quantity of plate sent to the mints to be ofned into money, since the cession of the luxury and extravagance which grew out of the folly and crimes of

11. The habits of economy and frugality which have followed a collapse of the banks, and which have stopped the melting up of tons weight of silver for Mr. Nicholas Biddle, and his Attorneys and other bank offi-

12. The increased product of the gold and silver mines throughout the world, which are now worked more extensively and systematically than for many years

13. The restoration of commerce to its natural basis, that of an exchange of commodities, by which county, the imports are paid for in exports, and a balance in specie brought home.

14. The Chinese ranson and indemnities of fifty millions of dollars in silver, which have been brought to London, and thence distributed through the channels of commerce to different countries.

15. The conquest of Algiers by the French, by which one hundred millions of dollars in gold, which were hoarded in the vaults of the Dey, have been transported to France, coined into French gold and diffused among nations through the channels of com-

16. European emigration to the United States, and especially of Germans, by which a great importation of gold is constantly occurring.

By these means the vast increase of gold and silver has taken place, which is now visible to every eye, and which will go on increasing if the democracy shall be successful in the State and federal elections: for the increase dates from the accession of democracy to power, and will cease with the cessation of their power. The whole increase dates from the first administration of General Jackson, and measures adopted during his and Mr. Van Buren's administrations; and it has been made in defiance of the opposition of the federal party, and the soft money part of the democracy, which have cooperated with them. The eye sees the increase, the money statistics prove it; for the importation and coinage are known, and show that there are one hundred and twenty millions of gold and silver in the United States; while, in the year 1832, at the veto of The Unit-States Bank charter, there were but twenty millions in the whole Union, and none of that gold. A great deal has been done by the Jackson and Van Buren administrations; but the continued success of the democracy is wanted to continue the increase, or even to save what we have. The Tyler administration is now at work to drive away our specie by a fraudulent, ill and unconstitutional issue of five millions of paper money for a government currency; the soft money part of the democracy are at work in all the States, and especially in Missouri, to multiply every species of paper, and the small notes, above all, which drive away specie .- Mis-

A QUICK TRICK.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Washington, mentions that the members of Congress can be easily distinguished from other people, by their wearing crape on the left arm; and says: "Some sessions ago, a man, terribly in debt, had the Sheriff after him; being obliged to pass through the street, he tied crape on his left arm, and marched boldly along. The Sheriff, supposing him to be a metriber of Congress, passed him most obsequiously. It threw the Sheriff into hysterica when he discovered how he was trick

From the Ohio Statesman. OHIO DEMOCRATIC

STATE CONVENTION. Monday, January 8, 1814.

The Democracy of Ohio, responding to the call of the State Central Committee, and in accordance with with ancient usage, this day met in Convention at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. Nelson Franklin of Pickaway, on whose motion Col. WILLIAM MEDILL of Fairfield, was chosen Presi-

On motion of James H, Ewing, Esq.,

Thomas J. Gallagher of Hamilton and Jonathan D-Morris, of Clermont, were appointed Secretaries, pre-

The Convention thus being organized, Allen C. Thurman, Esq. of Ross county, presented the following resolutions, which after attempts to amend, were adop-

Resolved, That the respective delegates from the several Congressional Districts be requested to meet during the recess of this Convention at noon, and each delegation appoint one committee man to serve as member of a committee of 21 for the nomination of permanent officers of the Convention. Also one other committee man to serve as a member of a committe of 21 to prepare and report an address and resolutions. Also one other committeeman to serve as a member of a committee of 21 to report Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and an electoral ticket.

Resolved, That the Secretary do now call over the Congressional Districts, by their respective numbers, and as each district is called, some delegate therefrom do announce a time and place of meeting of the delegation from such District.

In obedience to the last resolution, the delegates from each of the districts then named the place of meeting during the recess.

E. M. Stanton, Esq., of Jefferson, then offered the folowing resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the following method of nominating a Governor by this Convention, be adopted, viz:

Ast: That the vote be taken by legislative districts, sentatives of the present session. 2d: That, during the recess, the legislative districts

meet and take their vote, and appoint a delegate from their district to cast its vote in Convention. On motion of D. A. Robertson, Esq. of Fairfield, the

following resolution was then passed: Resolved, That the delegates from each of the counties

present, during the recess, be requested to prepare and o present to the Secretaries of this Convention, by coun ties, the names of the delegates in attendance. The Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock this

AFTERNOON SESSION-3 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled. On motion of John Brough, Esq.

The Convention propeeded to to vote for a candidate [for Governor, by Legislative districts, each districl giving as many votes as members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly. The re-

For David Tod, of Trumbul, county, For Robert Lucas, of Pike county,

It was thereupon announced, that all the districts represented, except Coshocton, had voted for David Tod, and that he was duly nominated. Whereupon: On motion of William Sawyer of Montgomery

The nomination was unanimously coffinemed by ac-

On motion of Thomas J. Buchanan, of Clermont

The President appointed the following committee to wait on the nominee, inform him of his nomination, and request his attendance on the Convention; to-wit: Thomas J. Buchanan, David T. Disney, George

Kesling, and Rufus P. Spalding. David T. Disney, of Hamilton County, from the committee of 21, appointed to nominate permenent officers of the Convention, reported the following:

President. WILLIAM MEDILL of Fairfield.

Vice Presidents. WM. R. Kerr of Hamilton, John W. Irwin of Butler. Fielding Lowrie of Montgomery, Jonas Ward of Miami, William Blackburn of Allen, Thomas Gillaspie of Crawford, John H. Blair of Brown, Robert Lucas of Pike, Wm. Gill of Pickaway, Jonathan R. Taylor of Licking, Wm. Robbins of Marion, Arthur Taggart of Morgan William Blocksom of Muskingum J. C. Vincent of Harrison D. P. Leadbetter of Holmes Robert Filson of Columbiana, Benjamin Jones of Wayne J. D. Cummins of Wayne John Sherman of Ashtabula John McGregor of Medina. Secretaries.

Thomas J Gallagher of Hamilton Jonathan D. Morris of Clermont Dixon Fullerton of Ross Lucius B Otis of Sandusky John Stevens of Hardin J P Ankney of Guernsey. Franklin Stokes of Butler.

On motion the report was unanimously agreed to. The committee appointed to wait on David, Tod the ominee for Governor reported that they had attended to that duty, and that he was present.

The President then introduced Mr. Tod to the Con. vention, who, there upon, briefly and eloquently addres sed the assemblage, in substance as follows:

Ma. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEME: I feel deeply sepsible of the high honor you have conferred upon me. This distinguished mark of your confidence affects me to to the very heart, and puts it out of my power to express the deep sense of gratitude I feel.

The nomination for the first office within the gift of my native State, by the Democratic party, is an honor I never expected, and I feel never deserved. True, I have always shown my attachment to Democratic principles by a uniform and steady support of Democratic men and measures, under all circumstances, without regard to the consequences to myself. But this was my duty.

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Believing, as I did, at the age the Constitution secured to me the right to participate in the government, that there was at the time of the formation of our national Government, and still existed a party who sought to take the power from the many and give it to the few, to provide for, and protect the rick, at the expense of the poor, it was my duty to oppose them; and notwithstanding that party were in the section of the country where I have spent my life, greatly in the ascendant, the odds being ten to one, it would have been cowardly in me not to have gone with them. To oppose this party it became necessary to attach myself to the Democratic party , for they, and they alone, have ever warred against this political creed. I find nothing then, in my past life entitling me to this mark of your confidence, and can only look upon it as an additional instance of the unbounded generosity of the Democratic party, and as an additional evidence of the sincerity of their professions that all men are 'born equal."

Mr. Presiden: and Gentlemen of the Convention, I thank you, from the bottom of my heart I thank youand if a steady add unyielding support of Democratic prniciples, as taught by those illustrious men, Jefferson, Jackson, and Van Buren, throughout the remainder of the days allotted to me on earth, will be deemed a sufficient return on my part, for this mark of your confidence, I here pledge you in the presence of high Heaven, that you shall have it.

Gentlemen, you represent a party whose principles are sure to triumph. They showed a front in Ohioeven in the dark days of 1840, when every thing conspired to prostrate them, of nearly 130,000 strong. They are contending simply for equal and exact privileges to all. They ask only that the laws should protect and restrain all alike. They do not desire anything for themselves, which they are unwilling to concede to others. Such, in brief, are the principles of the Democratic party, and such have ever been ther principles, since they took to themselves that name-a fiame they have honored, are proud of, and ever will be proud of.

It is their love for these principles that induced them to insist that the manufacturer shall not be protected at the expense of the farmer-that the banker should not be exempt from the payment of his debts, while the farmer is compelled to pay his; hence, their insertion of what is familiarly called the "private responsibility clause" in bank charters; and hence, their determination to insist upon that clause. It is their love for these principles that arrays them in opposition to the establishment of a National Bank, giving to a few the control of the currency of the country, and the custody of the funds of the nation, and induce them to urge the re-establishment of the Independent Treasury law, by the provisions of which the funds of the people are kept by agents of their own se-

It is their love for these principles too, which induce them to take the foreigner by the hand and welcome him to our happy land, and invite him to participate in our government. We find no "Native American" amongst the democrats.

Can such a party, with such principles at heart, fail o triumph? To doubt it, is doubting the capacity of man for self-government. They cannot fail.

But should we want further assurance of our success n the coming contest, we have only to look to the present condition of our political opponents. By the death of President Harrison they are taught the necessity of running canditiates who dare "make disclosures for the pub

This is all that is necessary to insure their defeat .-Had the democracy in 1840 been able to have driven them to this, the result of that contest would have been far different. What we then failed to do, however, President Tyler, the man of their own choice, has done for us; and they will now place before the public, candidate9 whose principles are too well known to require further "disclosures for the public eye." Indeed, I believe they will have for their candidate for the presidency, a man, said by them to be the very "embodiment of whig principles." Be this as it may, if Mr. Clay is their candidate his principles must be theirs, for he has shown to the world that he is not be "palsied by the will of his con-

We have only, then to look to the political principles of Mr. Clay to learn what measures the whig party will adopt if honored with the confidence of the people. We will here find that they are in favor of a liberal construction of the constitution-or in other words, treat it entire ly as a dead letter-a high tariff for protection, accompanied as it always has been, with an extravagant expenditure of the public money-an assumption of the debts of the States, to benefit the rich bondholder-a disribution of the public domain; and to complete our ruin, the re-establishment of an United States bank. And we would further find this whig party backed up by the wealth of this nation, and a portion of Europe's; and that they would stop not until these measures were adop

Such, fellow citizens, is the issue between us and our opponents; and such being the issue, who can for a moment doubt the result.

Again remember that the ballot box is now protected by law. It cannot now, as in 1840, he polluted by the touch of the "pipe-layer"-it is opened now only to the citizens of the district in which it is kept.

And after all this, should any faint-hearted democratstill doubt our success, let me point him with pride and pleasure to the assemblage before as at this inclement season of the year, of thousands of freemen, who have left their homes to testify their attachment to the glorious cause in which wd are engaged, and surely he can doubt our

triumph no longer.

The following persons were appointed from their re spective districts to nominate to the Convention, Presi-dential electors, and delegates to the National Convention: Oliver Jones, Robert Hazeltine,

au.		Troubert Principles
3d	- 66	Adam Houk,
4th	110	Andrew C. McLaughlin,
5th	68	John W. Waters,
6th	11	Moses McAnlley,
7th	44	Samuel M Walliven
8th	tt	John Hough,
9th	4.6	John Chaney,
10th	- 11	Fredrick J Zimmeman,
11th		Thomas Bartley,
19th	- 10:	
13th	11	James M Gaylord,
14th	46	Thomas M Drake,
15th	a	Edward Archbold,
16th	- 11	French W Thornhill,
17th	u	Edwin M Stanton,
18th	- 11	Peter Kauffman,
19th	10	John M Edwards,
20th	100	Henry H Dodge,
. 18.30.707		

Design of Belleville Burney States of the States

This committee reported to the Convention, the fellowing persons as,

ELECTORS.

1st District.

JOSEPH H: LARWILL, of Wayne, DOWTY UTTER, "Clermout Senatorial ? Electors: 6 FOR CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

Clayton Webb, of Hamilton,

James M Dorsey, of Drake, R D Forsman, of Green, 3d Judge J Taylor, of Champaign, David Higgins, of Lucas, Gilbert Beach, of Wood, John D White, of Brown, Thomas Megardy, of Ross, Valentine Keffer, of Pickaway; 9th 10th James Parker, of Licking, John Bartrum, of Marion, 19th George Corwine, of Sciota 13th Cautious C Covey, of Morgan, Isaac M Laning, of Guernsey, Walter Jemison, of Harrison, 15th

16th Sebastian Brainard of Tuscaraw-James Porbes, sr. of Carroll, 17th Neal McCoy, of Wayne, 19th is Mile Stone of Summit. 20th ... Benjamin Adams, of Lake, Stephen N Sargent, of Medina.

Which report was agreed to, and the above named ersons were appointed by the Convention for Presiden-The committee also reported the following persons

as delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore, on the 4th Monday of May next For Senatorial Delegates

Samuel Medary of Franklin, James J Faran of Hamilton. For Congressional Delegates.

Nicholas Schoonmaker of Hamillon Absalom Dunn of Butler, and self-Edwin Smith of Montgomery, Thomas J S Smith of Miami John Alexander of Alleh, 5th Rodolphus Dickson of Sandusky, Johnathan D Morris of Clermont; 7th Thomas J Winship of Ross, Sth Samuel Ewing of Fairfield, John K Miller of Knox, 10th 11th Thomas W Bartly of Richland 12th William Wall of Athens, James Culberson of Perry, 13th Cordius A Hall of Muskingum, 14th William C Walton of Monroe, 15th

16th John Johnson of Coshocton, William D Morgan of Columbiana; 17th Samuel Lahm of Stark, 18th Joseph Lyman of Portage, 19th George B Merwin of Cuyhoga, 20th Horace K Kendall of Lorain.

This report was also agreed to and confirmed, and the above named persons were appointed by the convention as delagates to the Democratic National Con-

Thereupon, on motion of Edwir M Stanton, the foll

lowing resolution was unanimously adopted; Resolved .- That the Senatorial and Congressional Delegates to the National Convention, be and they are hereby instructed to support MARTIN VAN BTREE OF New York, as the Candidate of the democratic party for President of the United States, at the next elec-

The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M., of Tuesday morning.

Tuesbay Morning, 9, o clock, A. M. The Convention met pursuant to an adjourn-

The committee appointed for that purpose reported an Address and Resolutions, which were adopted and ordered to be published among the proceedings of the Con-

Among the resolutions reported by the committee

were the following: Resolved, That the public press is the watchtower of freedom,-that its sentinels to be faithful and efficient; must be fearless in battling with error, wherever it may be found, or by whatever name it may be endorsed,-

free principles, and bespeak for them a cordial and generous support on behalf of the people. Resolved, That the violent dissolution of the General al Assembly of This State in 1849; by the abrupt withdrawal of the whig members from that body, was an outrage upon the institutions of the country, and an exhibition of that mad and reckless spirit which animates the whig party to march to power, even if it should be

that we acknowledge with unaffected pleasure, the no-

ble stand of the democratic press of Ohio, in advancing

over the ruins of the government. Resolved. That in our Senators in Congress, the Hon. Benjamin Tappan and William Allen, we resognize devoted and stediast adherents to the doctrines and principles of the democratic party, and Ohio may proudly boast of them as wise, able, and profound States men, and true and faithful representatives of the will of

the people. Resolved. That our worthy Governor, Wilson Shan non, for his warm attachment to, and unceaking exertions to sustain the measures of the great democratic party, deserves the thanks of the people of Ohio-that in him we recognise an honest man, a true patriot, a faithful public servant, and a highminded honorable

politician. Resolved, That in Samuel Medary we recognise a champanion of the people-bold, able, true bearted and fearless, and worthy of the palmiest days of any Re-

Resolved, That under David Tod, the Standard Bearer of the Ohio Democracy, in the approaching contest, we will march to the battle with full confidence that on the 2d Tuesday of October, victory will perch upon our

The following resolution was then offered by John Chancy of Fairfield, and seconded by Thomas J Gallagher of Hamilton.

Resolved .- That our confidence in the talents and the democracy of Col. Richard M. Johnson is unabated and that in view of his eminent services in the ten field-his successful struggle against the foul and adul ero us union of Church and State-histincompromise 5 Contraction of the second section of

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